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AUTHOR Goldberg, Robert
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ABSTRACT

This bibliographic essay of books, articles, and audiovisual aids on China is designed to help teachers and community educators identify new materials for use in planning classroom units and community education programs, and to present some emerging themes in America's new relationship with China around which discussions could be organized. The listings are arranged into six parts: (1) accounts by recent visitors to China, (2) general books about China and U.S.-China relations, (3) major areas of professional interest in China, (4) important issues in Sino-American relations, (5) Chinese periodicals and Chinese perspectives, and (6) resources for teachers. Most of the materials included in this annotated bibliography date from 1971-74. Each bibliographic selection includes the complete title, publisher, number of pages, price, and a short annotation. The unit on resources for teachers suggests resource and curriculum guides, periodicals and newspapers, starter kits, maps, and audiovisual materials appropriate for the secondary classroom. Exceptionally useful and highly recommended works are starred. (Author/JR)

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Service Center Paper on Asian Studies

No. 8

RECENT MATERIALS ON CHINA AND U.S.-CHINA RELATIONS

An Annotated Bibliography

By
Robert Goldberg

September 1974

Robert Goldberg, a former staff member with the National Committee on United States-China Relations, is now residing in Washington, D. C. where he is completing work on his dissertation on Chinese intellectual history between 1911 and 1917.

STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

This is one of a series of papers of the Service Center for Teachers of Asian Studies. The Center was established by the Association for Asian Studies (AAS) in 1971 as a direct response to the growing need of the AAS to give more attention to the needs of elementary and secondary school teachers who are teaching about Asia.

The Center's primary activity is to act as a clearinghouse, to attempt to identify the existing and continually emerging print and non-print materials on Asia at the pre-collegiate level, and to give guidance to teachers as to the best available materials for the particular needs of a given teacher or a given school situation. To help fulfill this function, the Center publishes a thrice-yearly newsletter, FOCUS ON ASIAN STUDIES, and this series of "Service Center Papers on Asian Studies."

It should be stated that while the Center is making these papers available to classroom teachers and other interested persons, the contents of each paper should be attributed exclusively to its specific author.

INTRODUCTION

This bibliographic essay was originally intended as a short update of books and audio-visual aids about China which have appeared since the publication of China: A Resource and Curriculum Guide, edited by Arlene Posner and Arne J. de Keijzer (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1973, 277 pp., $2.95). But in these past 18 months, secondary school teachers and community educators have found the rapidly increasing volume of new materials not only difficult to keep track of but also difficult to use.

Therefore, this essay is being offered as a separate publication, even though it, too, will quickly become outdated. Its objectives are two-fold: to help clarify which of these new materials is most suitable for use in planning classroom units and community education programs, and to discuss some of the emerging themes in America's new relationship with China (reciprocal establishment of Liaison Offices, increased bilateral trade, cultural and educational exchange programs, etc.) around which discussions could be organized. An attempt has been made to annotate briefly most of the materials; and in instances where the work is exceptionally useful and highly recommended, an asterisk (*) has been placed in front of it. Many of the recommended materials have been written or developed by persons who have visited the People's Republic of China; others incorporate the reflections of on-the-spot observers.

The essay is divided into six parts:

1. Accounts by recent visitors to China
2. General books about China and U.S.-China relations
3. Major areas of professional interest in China
4. Important issues in Sino-American relations
5. Chinese periodicals/Chinese perspectives
6. Resources for teachers

Each section can be used separately, but it is hoped that the reader will try to integrate materials from various sections when formulating a unit on China. And an effort to include both Chinese and non-Chinese views on a subject can often be

the right touch to stimulate active discussion of developments inside the People's Republic and between the United States and China.

I. ACCOUNTS OF RECENT VISITORS

Reports of travels through China by recent visitors there have accounted for much of the new material on the P.R.C. Some of these have been reports by persons who lived in China before 1949 and whose observations of life there in the 1970s reflect their appreciation of the changes which have been made during the past twenty-five years and of the problems which the Chinese, as a developing country, now face.

* A. Doak Barnett, "More Thoughts Out of China: There are Warts There Too" in The New York Times Magazine, April 8, 1973. An account cautioning against shaping our picture of China to fit our mood and preconceptions of the moment. Mr. Barnett, Senior Fellow at the Brookings Institution, found the P.R.C. to be a "country in transition, cautiously adjusting, experimenting, and changing."

Seymour Topping, Journey Between Two Chinas. New York: Harper & Row, 1972, 459 pp., $10.00. The "two Chinas" are the Chinas of the late 1940s and the early 1970s as seen by Seymour Topping, Assistant Managing Editor of The New York Times. An excellent historical and personal account of the Communist victory after World War II followed by a less exciting travelogue of a visit to China in 1971.

Barbara Tuchman, Notes From China. New York: Collier Books, 1972. 112 pp., $1.25. A collection of this Pulitzer Prize winning historian's newspaper and periodical reports of a visit to China in 1972. She found changes since 1949 "striking" but remains critical throughout of the "mental monotone" which, in her view, has been imposed.

Other reports have been written by China specialists who have tried to combine their scholarly expertise with their visual impressions of the "new China."

* Committee of Concerned Asian Scholars, China: Inside the People's Republic. New York: Bantam Books, 1972, 433 pp., $1.50. Good for use with secondary students and adult education programs. A sympathetic discussion by young American scholars of East Asia of the Maoist socialist experiment in the city and the countryside.

"Has China Changed?" in Foreign Policy, No. 10, Spring, 1973. Responses by John Fairbank of Harvard, Senator Hugh Scott, and five others to the question of whether it is China or our perception of Chinese activities and interests that has changed most.

* Robert Scalapino, "China and the Road Ahead" in Survey, No. 4, Autumn, 1973. An attempt to outline future problems the Chinese might encounter (political succession, population/food pressures, foreign policy pressures), understand how they are meeting these problems, and suggest some contradictions in Chinese rhetoric and practice on various issues. The author is a well-known political scientist at the University of California, Berkeley.

Another category of reports has been those written by non-Chinese specialists, for whom, in some cases, the visit to China was their first serious professional and intellectual encounter with the Chinese.

Emmett Dedmon, China Journal. Chicago: Rand McNally, 1973, 176 pp., $8.95. An account of China by an eminent journalist and Vice-President of the Chicago Sun-Times which gives the reader a "feel" for what it is like to travel inside China as a foreign guest and even live there. Somewhat less satisfactory in its analysis of current Chinese political and social developments.

Joseph Kraft, The Chinese Difference. New York: Saturday Review Press, 1972, 113 pp., $5.95. Reflections on how the Chinese have been able to implement seemingly pragmatic policies without sacrificing fundamental political beliefs. Mr. Kraft, a syndicated columnist, visited China with President Nixon in 1972 and stayed on an extra three weeks, travelling to major cities and communes on China's east coast.

Arthur Galston, Daily Life in People's China. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell Co., 1973, 223 pp., $6.95. A Yale University biologist's contribution to our understanding of communal organization and peasant life. Somewhat less valuable when he tries to explore other aspects of Chinese society and politics.

Warren Phillips and Robert Keatley, China: Behind the Mask. Princeton: Dow Jones Books, 1972-73, 151 pp. $2.95. Discussions of Chinese policies in transition, particularly the change from "learn from the army" to "learn from the people" in the aftermath of the attempted coup by former Defense Minister Lin Piao. Mr. Phillips is President of Dow Jones, Inc., and Mr. Keatley, who has visited China several times, is a correspondent for The Wall Street Journal.

Harrison Salisbury, To Peking and Beyond. Chicago: Quadrangle Books, 1973, 308 pp., $7.95. An effort to understand Chinese development as representing an intense application of past experiences (in Kiangsi during the 1930s and Yenan in the 1940s) to present modes of political, economic, and social organization. Mr. Salisbury, formerly Associate Editor of The New York Times, also perceives post-Cultural Revolution developments in China as part of an effort to avoid the bureaucratization and elitism of Soviet Communism.

All of the above travel accounts are prose narratives with a few pictures of people and places interspersed throughout the text. But as the books below indicate, there is no better way to convey the changes China has been undergoing than through the pictorial record.

* Eileen Hsu Balzer, Richard J. Balzer, and Francis L.K. Hsu, China: Day By Day. New Haven: Yale University Press, 1974, 111 pp., $15.00. A good photographic introduction to China, with perceptive commentary about everyday life in the city and countryside. In the introduction, Francis L.K. Hsu, a Northwestern University anthropologist, attempts to delineate the old (pre-1949) and the new (post-1949) in the value structure fostered by the Chinese government. But while his description of how the Chinese have carefully related the political and ethical systems to one another is good, Mr. Hsu unfortunately skirts the important analytical questions of how they have used or modified traditional values (even before their assumption of state power in 1949) and what mechanisms they have developed to reinforce or promote their new culture.

* Audrey Topping, Dawn Wakes in the East. New York: Harper & Row, 1973, 162 pp., $17.50. A visually exciting photographic study which captures lifestyles and work habits in the city and countryside, and depicts the historical and cultural legacies of Peking, Hangchow, Sian, and Yenan. Included in the book are the reminiscences of Mrs. Topping's father, Chester Ronning, a retired Canadian diplomat, about his life in China before 1949 and Mrs. Topping's own impressions of the Chinese people.

Visitors from other countries have also contributed to the burgeoning industry of "I was there" China reports. A good place to begin is with Ross Terrill's 800,000,000: The Real China (Boston: Little, Brown, and Company, 1972, 335 pp., $7.95). Mr. Terrill opens his account by revealing his impressions of China in the 1970s (pride, mental unity, formidable children), and concludes with a chapter on how he thinks the Chinese view the world and their place in it. Many of the accounts discussed above and below incorporate more recent events,

but Mr. Terrill's work has already achieved the status of a classic in the field among China specialists.

Other reports by Canadian and European travellers to China include:

Maria Macciocchi, Daily Life in Revolutionary China. New York: Monthly Review Press, 1972, 506 pp., $15.00. A sympathetic account by a prominent Italian communist which sees the Communist revolution as trying to resolve the fundamental problem of socialist transformation: determining the respective roles of, and the relationships between, the masses, the party, and the state.

* Colin McCullough, Stranger in China. New York: William Morrow & Company, Inc., 1973, 262 pp., $8.95. The frustrations of a reporter for the Peking bureau of the Toronto Globe and Mail in trying to report news in a society which carefully manages the news. Also contains an interesting portrait of the Chinese bureaucracy in the period immediately following the Cultural Revolution.

Klaus Mehnert, China Returns. New York: E. P. Dutton, 1972, 322 pp., $10.00. The observations of a German writer who has been in China many times during the past thirty years and who visited there most recently in 1971. Especially interesting if compared with the author's previous writings on China, for as China has changed over the past decade, he has become more sympathetic to her ongoing political and social experiments.

Jan Myrdal and Gun Kessle, China: The Revolution Continued. New York: Pantheon Books, 1970, 201 pp., $1.95. A sequel to Report from a Chinese Village by this Swedish writer and his photographer wife. Although the book is an attempt to portray changes wrought by the Cultural Revolution at the village level, what is most strking is how little change has actually taken place.

* Chester Ronning, A Memoir of China in Revolution: From the Boxer Rebellion to the People's Republic. New York: Pantheon Books, 1974, 384 pp., $10.00. Only the last chapter contains the impressions of a 1971 visit to China by this retired Canadian diplomat. The other chapters are rich with anecdote, reminiscenes, and diary excerpts about the ongoing revolution in China in the 20th century. Also good for its non-U.S. perspective on U.S. actions in China in the 1940s.

The above books provide opportunities to compare differences of opinion about what has occurred in China since 1949 and to uncover some common underlying themes which have impressed--admiringly or otherwise--almost all visitors. The

contrasts in reporting between Americans and non-Americans also reflect some of the differing cultural and national heritages which people take with them into China and which certainly influence their perceptions.

Some observers, however, have felt that there is actually little contrast in the accounts of China by foreign visitors. The two articles below argue for more balanced and realistic pictures of China, and for careful examination of U.S.-China relations within the context of the larger policies and interests of both countries.

* Stanley Karnow, "China Through Rose-Tinted Glasses" in The Atlantic, October, 1973,.

Sheila Johnson, "To China, With Love" in Commentary, June, 1973.

Mrs. Johnson goes to great lengths to compare accounts of China in the 1970s with reports out of the Soviet Union by leftists and "fellow travellers" in the 1930s, assuming that the same kind of self-deception and illusion about life in Russia at that time is now being repeated with China today. But in lumping together so many different kinds of peoples and in writing as though their ideas and expectations about China were similar, she never really appreciates the particularity of experiences of those who visit China and the diversity of their views about China and its relationship with the United States.

Mr. Karnow echoes a warning similar to Mrs. Johnson's: what is seen on a trip in China should not necessarily be-taken for what really is. But while critical of the reporting to date, Mr. Karnow feels that the one-sidedness will eventually be redressed when newsmen with Chinese and East Asian backgrounds begin reporting regularly and in-depth on important developments inside the P.R.C.

All of the above reporting is, of course, value-laden. Those who wish to read about China without interjections from a presumptuous and perhaps unwanted narrator, as though to take a tour of the country, might well turn to some of the guidebooks which have been produced.

* Nagel's Encyclopedia Guide: China. New York: Cowles Educational Corporation, 1968, 1500 pp., out-of-print.

S.C. Tao, The Guide to China. Hong Kong: Marco Polo Publications, 1973, 141 pp., $3.50.

Ruth Lor Malloy, A Guide to the People's Republic of China for Travellers of Chinese Ancestry. Available from Box 706, Adelphi, Maryland. 1973, 54 pp., $2.00.

Fodor's Guide to Peking. New York: David McKay Co., 1972, 220 pp., $5.95.

II. GENERAL BOOKS ABOUT CHINA AND U.S.-CHINA RELATIONS

If these first-hand accounts and travelogues whet one's appetite for general reading about China and U.S.-China relations, the following few studies are all highly recommended.

* A. Doak Barnett, Uncertain Passage: China's Transition to the Post-Mao Era. Washington: The Brookings Institution, 1974, 350 pp., $3.95. In recent years, Professor Barnett has been considering how Chinese politics will develop after the passing of the generation of revolutionaries who have ruled the P.R.C. since 1949. In this new work, he examines the forces (development strategies, efforts to achieve ideological consensus and institutional stability, and China's interaction with other countries) which will shape Chinese policies in the years ahead.

* Edward Friedman and Mark Selden, ed., America's Asia: Dissenting Essays on Asian-American Relations. New York: Pantheon Books, 1971, 458 pp., $10.00. Critiques by young American specialists on East and Southeast Asia of generally accepted scholarship about Asia and American policies there. One essay criticizes secondary school units on China as inadequate; another analyzes the views and attitudes of China scholars as conditioned by the times in which they live; still others seek to redefine America's role in Asia in the 1960s.

* Gene Hsiao, ed., Sino-American Detente and its Policy Implications, New York: Prager, 1974, 319 pp., $6.95. A collection of essays which reviews developments in Chinese-American relations during the years 1972-73 but which is of limited use in assessing the future of "the new era in international relations."

* Roderick MacFarquhar, ed., Sino-American Relations, 1949-71. New York: Praeger, 1972, 288 pp., $2.95. Essays by three China scholars reviewing the past quarter century of Sino-American relations, and important documents on American and Chinese foreign policy.

* Ernest R. May and James C. Thomson, Jr., ed., American-East Asian Relations: A Survey. Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1972, 425 pp., $15.00. A collection of essays which attempt a reconsideration of how American foreign policy has interacted with the domestic policies of various countries in East Asia. Each essay reviews previous historical interpretations of the American-East Asian relationship in certain eras and then poses questions which ought now to be considered in light of new materials and the changing times in which we live.

* Michel Oksenberg, ed., China's Developmental Experience. New York: Praeger Publishers, 1973, 227 pp., $2.95. An excellent general introduction which discusses the Chinese view of their historical legacy; the strides they have made in the economic, social, and scientific spheres; and the measures they have undertaken to develop a society viable with their ideological principles. Oksenberg's introductory essay on "Learning from China" and Donald Munro's piece on educational policy are particularly good. Although this book was also meant to consider how China's experience might be relevant for other societies, most of the essays touch on that challenging question only lightly.

* Thomas W. Robinson, "China in 1972: Socio-Economic Progress Amidst Political Uncertainty" in Asian Survey, January, 1973; and "China in 1973: Renewed Leftism Threatens the 'New' Course" in Asian Survey, January, 1974. Two essays which review China's political, economic, and social development during 1972 and 1973.

* James C. Thomson, Jr., "On the Making of U.S.-China Policy, 1961-69: A Study in Bureaucratic Politics" in The China Quarterly, No. 50, April/June, 1972. An excellent study of the debates and first tentative steps taken toward reducing Sino-American tensions during the 1960s. Mr. Thomson, Curator of the Nieman Foundation, was formerly a Far East specialist in the Department of State and on the staff of the National Security Council.

* Richard Thornton, China: The Struggle for Power, 1917-72. Bloomington: University of Indiana, 1973, 403 pp., $12.50. Unlike most other analyses, which see the success of Chinese Communism as arising from domestic crises in China during the twentieth century, Thornton stresses the importance of external forces (Russia, Japan, and America) in the development of the Chinese Communist movement and on the governance of the P.R.C. since 1949.

* James Townsend, Politics in China. Boston: Little, Brown, and Company, 1974, 400 pp., $4.95. A succinct review of political events in China before 1949 and an analysis of trends and organization in the P.R.C. through early 1973. Although principally designed for undergraduate college students, this book should also be of interest to more general audiences.

III. MAJOR AREAS OF SCHOLARLY AND PROFESSIONAL INTEREST IN CHINA

Six major areas of Chinese activities have been receiving special attention by scholars in the field: education, medical and health care, foreign relations, economics and trade, society and politics, and cultural affairs. The categories are standard, but much of the new scholarly work has broken down previously-held assumptions and often opened our thinking to new interpretations, some of which try to see China through Chinese eyes rather than through those of a supposedly "neutral" western observer.

A. EDUCATION

* Stewart Fraser and John Hawkins, "Chinese Education: Revolution and Development" in Phi Delta Kappan, April, 1972. A good and concise introduction to China's secondary, technical, and collegiate educational institutions.

* William Hinton, Hundred Day War: The Cultural Revolution at Tsinghua University. New York: Monthly Review Press, 1972, 288 pp., $7.95. A sympathetic description, relying mostly on Chinese views, of the conflict between the values and objectives of students, workers, and military personnel at a leading Chinese university during the Cultural Revolution. The author, a Pennsylvania farmer and lecturer, lived in China for several years in the 1950s and has returned there for periodic visits in recent years.

C. T. Hu, "Education in China--Redness versus Expertness" in Perspectives on Education (Columbia University), 1973. A short discussion of the problems the Chinese face when they choose between emphasizing technical or ideological study as the primary component of their educational system.

* Peter Seybolt, Revolutionary Education in China: Documents and Commentary. White Plains, New York: International Arts and Sciences Press, 1973, 408 pp., $15.00. A collection of documents, drawn from Chinese sources, which reviews the educational transformation in China since 1966. Places emphasis on the efforts of the Chinese to unite educational theory with practical work experience. Also contains some documents on educational theories in the Yenan area during the 1940s which are interesting to compare with current P.R.C. educational practices.

B. MEDICAL AND HEALTH CARE

John Z. Bowers and Elizabeth Purcell, ed., Medicine and Society in China. New York: Josiah P. Macy, Jr. Foundation, 1974, 176 pp., $7.50. A collection of essays on the origins of medicine in China; the influence of American and European medical practices on Chinese health authorities; medical care in China today; and the relationship of politics to the public health issue.

* Victor and Ruth Sidel, Serve the People: Observations on Medicine in the People's Republic of China. New York: Josiah P. Macy, Jr. Foundation, 1974, 317 pp., $10.00. An excellent study of the organization of Chinese public health services, the role of the community in health care, and the training of health care personnel. Particularly good for its treatment of medical education and the integration of traditional remedies with modern medical science.

Joseph Quinn, ed., Medicine and Public Health in the People's Republic of China. Washington: Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, 1972, 305 pp., $4.50.

* Myron Wegman, Lin Tsung-yi, and Elizabeth Purcell, ed., Public Health in the People's Republic of China. New York: Josiah P. Macy, Jr. Foundation, 1973, 354 pp., $7.50.

The above two works are collections of essays which describe the health care system, the actual delivery of health care services to people in the city and countryside, and the future prospects for health care in the P.R.C.

C. FOREIGN RELATIONS

* Jerome Cohen, ed., China's Practice of International Law. Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1972, 417 pp., $10.00. A collection of essays which analyzes how China has interpreted commonly accepted features of international law. Includes case studies of China's actual dealings with other countries and international organizations.

Stephen Fitzgerald, China and the Overseas Chinese: A Study of Peking's Changing Policy, 1949-70. Cambridge, England: University Press, 1972, 268 pp., $19.50. A study by Australia's current ambassador to China which examines the policy China has pursued towards the Overseas Chinese. Suggests that Peking has discouraged Overseas Chinese activities which might be unacceptable to their host states.

Byron Weng, Peking's U.N. Policy. New York: Praeger Publishers, 1972, 358 pp., $17.50. A discussion of P.R.C. attitudes towards the United Nations since the early 1950s and her recent strategy for gaining her seat in the U.N. Does not cover any of China's subsequent actions since her entry into the international organization in 1971.

D. ECONOMICS AND TRADE

Patrick Boarman and Jason Mugar, ed., Trade with China: Assessments by Leading Businessmen and Scholars. New York: Praeger, 1974, 211 pp., $15.00.

Japan External Trade Organization, How to Approach the China Market. New York: John Wiley and Sons, 1972, 228 pp., $14.95.

John Metcalf, China Trade Guide. New York: First National City Bank, 1972. Available free of charge.

All three of the above works discuss the barriers to trade with China, review recent Chinese trading practices (with other countries as well as the U.S.), and give detailed instructions on trading procedures with China's foreign trade corporations.

* William Whitson, ed., Doing Business with China: American Trade Opportunities in the 1970s. New York: Praeger, 1974, 593 pp., $21.50. Something for just about everyone interested in China trade: analyses of the prospects for China's trade with the United States and other countries; discussions of China's demand (or lack thereof) for specific products; suggestions on the appropriate procedures for entering the China market. It also contains some good first-hand accounts by individuals actually involved in the China trade.

E. SOCIETY AND POLITICS

* James P. Harrison, A History of the Chinese Communist Party. New York: Praeger, 1973, 647 pp., $6.95. An attempt, generally successful, to show how the Communists were able to obtain control of state power after 1949 through their appropriation of the spirit of revolutionary nationalism and through their efforts to create the social and political bases of a "new" Chinese state.

Chalmers Johnson, ed., Ideology and Politics in Communist China. Seattle: University of Washington Press, 1973, 390 pp., $4.95.

John Lindbeck, ed., China: Management of a Revolutionary Society. Seattle: University of Washington Press, 1971. 391 pp., $4.95.

Robert Scalapino, ed., Elites in the People's Republic of China. Seattle: University of Washington Press, 1972, 672 pp., $4.95.

The above three books are collections of essays which seek to understand, respectively, the assumptions on which the Chinese Communists make political decisions, the actual bureaucratic management of society, and the kinds of people who are involved in making and carrying out decisions.

* Ruth Sidel, Women and Child Care in China. New York: Hill and Wang, 1972, 205 pp., $1.25. A good first-hand account of the changing role of women in China and current Chinese methods of child care. Also includes a comparison between Chinese and American views on these subjects.

William Whitson, The Chinese High Command: A History of Communist Military Politics, 1927-71. New York: Praeger, 1973, 650 pp., $25.00. An inclusive and encyclopedic account of the development of Communist armies, the factionalism of military personnel, and the role of the military in the People's Republic.

* Martin Whyte, Small Groups and Political Rituals in China. Berkeley: University of California Press, 1974, 271 pp., $12.50. A first-rate account of how the Chinese have used small group study sessions to bring order and initiate mass campaigns in the P.R.C. Concludes that these groups have been instrumental in promoting and maintaining order but less successful in effecting day-to-day change in political attitudes.

* Marilyn Young, Women in China: Studies in Social Change and Feminism. Ann Arbor: University of Michigan, 1973, 259 pp., $3.50. A collection of essays which tries to perceive the changes in the roles of women in China within the framework of China's broader social revolution during the 20th century.

F. CULTURAL AFFAIRS

Helen Atlas, "China Dances to a Revolutionary Tune" in Dance News, September, 1972; and "Dance Company is School Sans Students" in Dance News, October, 1972.

Cyril Birch, ed., Anthology of Chinese Literature, 2 vols. New York: Grove Press, 1972, each volume 450 pp., $3.95. An excellent collection of Chinese folktales, poetry, short stories, dramas, and novels. Although only 100 pages of the second volume are devoted to translations of Chinese literature in the twentieth century, the 2 volumes collectively impart an important aspect of the heritage of China's leading literary figures--their involvement in the crucial social and political issues of their day.

* Chou Wen-chung, "To Create A New Musical Idiom" in The New York Times, September 9, 1973. The best account yet of changes in Chinese musical composition since the Cultural Revolution.

Jay Leyda, Dianying, Electric Shadows: An Account of Films and the Film Audience in China. Cambridge: M.I.T. Press, 1972, 515 pp., $12.50. An historical survey of the Chinese cinema from 1897 until 1966, which sees a creative tension in the art form between whether film should express a personal vision or become a vehicle for social messages.

* Colin Mackerras, "Chinese Opera After the Cultural Revolution" in The China Quarterly, No. 55, July/September, 1973. An analysis of the transformation of Chinese opera since 1966 and some capsule summaries of the most popular operas.

* Helen Wheeler Snow, China on Stage. New York: Random House, 1972, 300 pp., $2.45. A sympathetic discussion by the widow of the famous journalist Edgar Snow (author of Red Star Over China) of how the Chinese use contemporary theater to portray and inculcate desired political and social behavior. Also includes the texts of several Chinese plays.

Michael Sullivan, The Arts of China. Berkeley: University of California Press, 1973, 256 pp., $5.95. An attempt to relate major art innovations (in ceramics, painting, and bronzes) to the history of their times and to examine what the art of an era can tell us about the social and political life of the people. Utilizes important information from the archaeological discoveries in China since the Cultural Revoltuion. Concludes with a section on the development of architecture, decorative arts, and posters in the People's Republic.

Yi-tsi Feuerwerker, "Travelling in China: Some Impressions of the Arts" in Understanding China Newsletter, November/December, 1973.

IV. IMPORTANT ISSUES IN SINO-AMERICAN RELATIONS

In the 1950s and 1960s, a number of major issues--e.g. the status of Taiwan, the state of Sino-Soviet relations, and the increasing intensity of the Indo-China War--complicated Chinese-American relations and prevented both the U.S. and the People's Republic from undertaking serious measures to improve their bilateral relations. But since President Nixon's February, 1972 visit to China, these old issues have taken new dimensions; and some new issues (such as trade and cultural exchanges, Chinese succession politics, and international economic problems) have become important factors in determining how the Chinese-American connection will develop.

Still, the foremost problem remains the "question" of Taiwan. In the words of the Shanghai Communique of February, 1972, "all Chinese on either side of the Taiwan Straits maintain there is but one China and that Taiwan is a part of China." But, the manner in which Taiwan's political relationship to

the P.R.C. will be resolved is very unclear, and poses a critical dilemma for U.S. policy. Several books, addressing themselves to this question, have been published recently.

Hungdah Chiu, ed., China and the Question of Taiwan: Documents and Analysis. New York: Praeger Publishers, 1973, 395 pp., $18.00.

Paul K. T. Sih, ed., Taiwan in Modern Times. Jamaica, New York: St. John's University Press, 1973, 521 pp., $13.95.

Jerome Cohen, et al., Taiwan and American Policy. New York: Praeger Publishers, 1971, 112 pp., $2.50.

* Jerome Cohen, "China and the United States: When will the Normalization of Relations be Completed" in China and the Powers, ed. by Francis O. Wilcox, Praeger Publishers, 1974, 103 pp., $7.95.

While the first two books conclude on sympathetic notes about current achievements in Taiwan, arguing that there has never been any justification for an "independent" Taiwan, the third book samples the then (1971) range of informed opinion on the status of Taiwan and the various possible futures it might face. Mr. Cohen's more recent article explores the present range of policy options open to the United States and the views of the People's Republic regarding Taiwan. He concludes that formulas could be worked out to establish formal diplomatic relations with the P.R.C. while, at the same time, providing assurances for the security of Taiwan.

A second issue in Chinese-American relations is trade. The twenty year U.S. embargo against trading with China has been lifted, in various stages, over the past few years. However, the new commercial relations have resulted in a significant trade imbalance. In 1973, total Sino-American trade was over $700 million, but $670 million was American exports to China, and only $63 million represented Chinese exports to the United States--an 11 to 1 ratio in the U.S. favor. Projected figures for 1974 indicate that the imbalance will be

even higher. Some of the issues in need of resolution before this deficit can be substantially reduced include the granting of "Most Favored Nation" trading status to China; Chinese adaption to American food and drug regulations as well as packaging practices; and resolution of the frozen assets issue (whereby almost $200 million of American property was seized by China and some $80 million of Chinese assets were frozen in the U.S. following the break in diplomatic relations in 1950). The Chinese themselves must also decide whether they are willing to manufacture certain products for the export market alone; and, if need be, trade valuable natural resources for advanced technological knowledge and goods. For further information on the trade issue, see some of the books listed under Section III,E (Economics and Trade) as well as:

* China Trade Report, published monthly by the Far Eastern Economic Review (P.O. Box 160, Hong Kong).

* U.S. China Business Review, published bi-monthly by the National Council for U.S.-China Trade (Suite 513, 1100 17th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036).

A third issue, and a new one for Americans, is the direction and dimension of cultural and educational exchanges. During the past three years, the direction has been one-sided: perhaps 7,500 or more Americans, individually or as members of delegations, have visited the People's Republic, while less than 500 Chinese, almost all in groups, have travelled to the United States. But while they have been important symbols of the new political relationship, how much have these people-to-people contacts promoted understanding between the two countries with regard to economic and social practices, political ideals, or cultural values and affinities? Is it possible to get beneath the surface of visual observation to a more basic understanding of the direction in which a society is developing? A number of Americans who have participated in exchanges have asked similar questions while stressing the continued importance

of increasing the number and kinds of these cultural contacts.

Franklin Buchanan, "American Educators Visit the People's Republic of China" in Focus on Asian Studies, Autumn, 1973. (On the visit of a delegation of educational specialists to China in August, 1973.)

William Johnson, "Courting Time in Peking" in Sports Illustrated, July 2, 1973. (On the trip of the U.S. basketball teams to China in June/July, 1973.)

_____, "And Smile, Smile, Smile" in Sports Illustrated, June 4, 1973. (On the visit of the Chinese gymnastics team to the U.S. in May/June, 1973.)

* _____, "Sport in China," 2 parts, in Sports Illustrated, September 24 and October 1, 1973. (A good discussion of sports in China, based on the author's notes taken during his visit to China with the U.S. basketball teams in June/July, 1973.)

William Giles, "The Chinese Visit Us: Very Interesting" in Bulletin of the American Society of Newspaper Editors, July/August, 1973; and "East Meets West: Astounding!" in The National Observer, July 21, 1973. (On the visit of a delegation of Chinese journalists to the U.S. in May/June, 1973.)

Philadelphia Orchestra, People's Republic of China Tour, available from 230 South 15th Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19102. (On the September, 1973 tour by the Orchestra to Peking and Shanghai.)

The Chinese have also published several articles in English, likewise expressing their belief that cross-cultural dialogue is important in developing an atmosphere of goodwill for friendly state-to-state relations.

Wang Hsi, "From Manhattan to Honolulu: A Trip Through the U.S." in Peking Review, September 7, 1973; and Li Po-ti, "Impressions of the U.S.A." in China Reconstructs, November, 1973. (On the visit of a delegation of Chinese journalists to the U.S. in May/June, 1973.)

Chen Hsing, "The Philadelphia Orchestra Performs in China" in Chinese Literature, Volume 12, 1973. (On the Orchestra's September, 1973 China trip.)

It might be useful at this point to review some other major issues in U.S.-China relations which are likely to become subjects for future monographic study and journalistic coverage. For example, at what point will China and

America feel it is in their best interests to normalize their relationship by exchanging ambassadors? Or will a domestic campaign in China, or a re-emergence of anti-Communist, anti-Chinese feeling in the United States, cause each side to revise, in some way, the foreign policy followed since 1971?

Of great concern to both sides is the leadership issue. What impact will political succession in the People's Republic have on Sino-American relations? Will the next generation of Chinese leaders see the connection with the U.S. in the same light as their predecessors did? And what will China's feeling be about the ability of American presidents to act decisively in the diplomatic realm in the years following the Watergate affair?

On the military level, how will the continuing Sino-Soviet dispute affect America's relationship with both China and Russia? What would a Chinese-Russian reconciliation mean for American policy? And, in an era of arms races and local wars, how will the defense requirements of China, America, and the U.S.S.R. affect the kind of relationship they wish to develop with one another?

Equally important will be the economic and social issues. Will American economic problems (inflation, shortages in resources and raw materials) force the United States to curtail its trade initiatives with China or to expand them, perhaps on a different basis? Are there areas of potential cooperation between China and the U.S. on such important issues as food, population, energy, and the exploration of seabeds? What kind of initiatives will each country make toward the economically disadvantaged countries of the world? And how would such initiatives be tied to the kind of societies those "Third World" countries are seeking to develop?

Many of these subjects were considered at a conference on "The Prospects for U.S.-China Relations," convened by the National Committee on U.S.-China

Relations in May, 1974. A report of the conference proceedings will be available in the Fall of 1974 from the Johnson Foundation, Racine, Wisconsin.

V. CHINESE PERIODICALS/CHINESE PERSPECTIVES

A number of Chinese periodicals are available in the United States, each edited in accord with Peking's current policy positions:

Peking Review. A weekly summary of important events in China and on the international scene. Long essays on theoretical problems of Chinese communism as well as on actual political, economic, and social conditions in the P.R.C. Reprints important editorials from China's leading newspapers and periodicals, and documents from party congresses and government circles.

China Pictorial. A monthly pictorial somewhat similar in layout to our former Life magazine. Features on recent visitors to China, Chinese achievements in economic reconstruction, and the performing arts. Picture essays on various aspects of Chinese life.

China Reconstructs. A monthly periodical dealing with many of the same subjects as China Pictorial, but with fewer pictures and more text and feature stories. Recent issues have focused on items as diverse as China's U.N. policy and Chinese science in the countryside. Each issue has a language lesson for beginning students of Chinese.

> The January, 1974 issue of China Reconstructs contained a 91 page supplement on Some Basic Facts About China. This small booklet was designed to provide foreign readers of China Reconstructs with information about communes, the women's movement, education, medical care, etc. Useful for those interested in comparing Chinese views of various developments in their country with assessments by foreign observers.

Chinese Literature. A monthly with essays on Chinese literature, short stories by Chinese authors, revolutionary songs, critiques of recent cultural performances in China, and occasional reviews of the arts of other countries.

The above publications are all available from Guoji Shudian, P.O. Box 399, Peking, P.R.C. or from China Books and Periodicals, Inc., in New York (95 Fifth Avenue), Chicago (900 West Armitage Avenue), and San Francisco (2929 24th Street).

Chinese scientific and technical journals (on a variety of subjects including geology, botany, genetics, chemistry, and mathematics) are also available from Guoji Shudian. Although the journals are in Chinese, most articles contain English abstracts. For those interested in keeping up with Chinese developments in the sciences and medicine, Plenum Publishing Corporation (277 West 17th Street, New York, New York 10011) has initiated a translation series covering 15 Chinese learned journals.

Translations of Chinese scholarly articles on history, philosophy, and economics, and documents on Chinese educational practice and legal theory, are available in a series of journals published by the International Arts and Sciences Press (901 North Broadway, White Plains, New York 10603).

Chinese Studies in History

Chinese Studies in Philosophy

Chinese Education

Chinese Sociology and Anthropology

Chinese Law and Government

Chinese Economic Studies

In addition to the above journals, a number of foreigners who have lived in China for various periods of time have written sympathetic and generally uncritical accounts of life in the P.R.C. which, for the most part, reflect official Chinese views:

Rewi Alley, Travels in China, 1966-71. Peking: New World Press, 1973, 588 pp., $3.95. A paen to China in prose, poem, and picture by a resident of 40 years there. Observations of the influence of the Cultural Revolution on the lives of people in a dozen Chinese provinces and reports of conversations between Alley and China's workers and peasants.

Jack Chen, A Year in Upper Felicity. New York: MacMillan, 1973, 383 pp., $8.95. The Cultural Revoltuion and its effects on a Chinese farm commune in Honan province. Discussions of problems, life styles and work habits of the villagers. Mr. Chen, formerly a writer/editor in Peking, is now based at the Cornell University East Asian Program.

William Hinton, Turning Point in China: An Essay on the Cultural Revolution. New York: Monthly Review Press, 1972, 112 pp., $5.95. An analysis of the Cultural Revolution which focuses on the struggle for power within the Chinese leadership.

Han Suyin, The Morning Deluge: Mao Tse-tung and the Chinese Revolution, 1893-1954. Boston: Little, Brown, and Company, 1972, 571 pp., $12.95. A biography of Mao which argues that he alone was responsible for the success of the Communist revolution in China. Volume II, tracing Mao's role in the years since 1954, should be available shortly.

VI. RESOURCES FOR TEACHERS

A. Resource Guide

Until recently, there have been few bibliographic guides to provide teachers and community organizations with evaluations of materials on China. China: A Resource and Curriculum Guide, ed., by Arlene Posner and Arne J. de Keijzer, was designed to fill that gap. The Guide critically annotates and describes curriculum units, audio-visual materials, books, packets, and miscellaneous materials and periodicals on China. It also gives the addresses of resource centers for Asian Studies (which the interested teacher can contact for further information) as well as the names and addresses of publishers whose materials are listed in the Guide. Although published almost two years ago, this Guide remains a "must" for anyone interested in compiling a basic bookshelf on China.

B. Periodicals and Newsletters

While immensely useful for materials published before 1972, the above mentioned Guide has been overtaken by the extraordinary amount of material on China published recently. One means for keeping up with new resources is

the quarterly Focus on Asian Studies. This newsletter of reviews, articles, and curriculum suggestions, is the best available periodical on new China materials for education specialists as well as teachers of Asian studies in the elementary and secondary schools. Back issues of Focus are now available: No. 16-25 for 50¢ each; No. 26 through the current issue for 75¢ each. For copies of previous issues and a subscription ($2.00 a year), contact Service Center for Teachers of Asian Studies, Ohio State University, 29 West Woodruff Avenue, Columbus, Ohio 43210.

Another useful guide to materials on China and U.S.-China relations is the quarterly newsletter Notes from the National Committee (published by the National Committee on U.S.-China Relations, 777 U.N. Plaza, New York, New York 10017). In addition to reports of National Committee activities and exchange programs with the People's Republic of China, Notes also includes reviews of teaching resources and materials of general interest.

A periodical which focuses primarily on Sino-American exchange activities in the sciences and humanities is China Exchange Newsletter (published quarterly by the Committee on Scholarly Communication with the P.R.C., 2101 Constitution Avenue, Washington, D.C. 20418). In addition to news of exchanges, the Newsletter also includes bibliographies of books and articles written by recent visitors to China, and other resource materials of general interest to both American scholars and laymen.

The January, 1973 issue of Social Education (National Council for the Social Studies, 1201 16th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036) contains a sampler of "Contemporary Chinese Writing for the Masses." In addition to giving the reader a feel for recent Chinese efforts to educate the "new socialist man," the sampler includes poems, selections from Peking Opera, music, picture stories, short stories, and excerpts from novels. The issue

also contains an overview of the P.R.C. taken from a briefing report prepared by the U.S. Department of State.

Another good periodical reference is the November, 1973 issue of Learning magazine (Education Today Co., Inc., 530 University Avenue, Palo Alto, California 94301). The section on "Education in the Land of Mao" contains brief articles by Albert Yee and Doreen Croft, both of whom travelled in China during 1973 and who report on their impressions of teaching practices, student activities, and community involvement in Chinese schools. Also included are a "learning scene" with a dozen photos of China (teachers might encourage students to make their own learning scenes or posters) and a selection of "starting points" for making the study of China more meaningful to the student.

A description of other informative newsletters and periodicals on China can be found on pp. 220-227 of China: A Resource and Curriculum Guide.

C. Starter Kits

Several teachers "starter kits" about China are now on the market. The one most representative of views expressed by the Chinese themselves is Introductory Classroom Kit on China (available from Classroom Kit, China Books and Periodicals, 125 Fifth Avenue, New York, New York 10030 for $6.30). The kit includes a wide-ranging selection of books, posters, cutouts, records, and magazines from the People's Republic.

Another kit, China: A Starter Kit for Teachers (available from Social Studies School Service, 10,000 Culver Blvd., Culver City, California 90230), is a collection of basic readings, resources, materials, and teaching units selected by the staff of the Center for War/Peace Studies (218 East 18th Street, New York, New York 10003). Included in this complete boxed set, priced at $9.95, are the following: China: Readings on the Middle Kingdom, ed. by

Leon Hellerman and Alan L. Stein; Chinese Thought from Confucius to Mao Tse-tung by Herlee Creel; Quotations from Chairman Mao Tse-tung; a teacher's guide; and other materials.

D. Maps

Some of the better China maps are put out by Daniel M. Taylor, Box 1094, Greenwich, Connecticut 06830. Mr. Taylor's maps are all plastic, folding, and with markable, cleanable surfaces. Maps of China and Asia, each 60" x 42", cost $21.00 each; a C.I.A.-prepared composite map of China (42" x 31") costs $18.00. Also available is a desk outline map of China (11" x 17"). The cost is $5.00 per 100 maps.

Teachers who want less elaborate maps might obtain the one put out by the U.S. government and available from Public Documents Distribution Center, 5801 Tabor Avenue, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, for 50¢. This contains small maps of China's ethnolinguistic groups, province-level administrative divisions, population density, agriculture, fuel and power resources, and industrial areas.

Finally, the best collection of maps for general reference is contained in Illustrated Atlas of China (New York: Rand McNally & Company, 1973, 80 pp., $4.95). The Atlas (originally prepared and sold by the C.I.A.) provides useful, though not particularly detailed, maps of China's major geographic regions as well as of her climate, human resources, railroads, and inland waterways. Brief introductions discuss the prominent features contained in each map, taking note of both historical and contemporary developments.

E. Audio-Visual Aids

1. Films

The Chinese have begun to make some of their own films available

for screening in this country. Among the most popular have been:

The Red Detachment of Women--a revolutionary ballet about an all-female detachment of the Red Army which helps to liberate an area previously controlled by an evil landlord and the Nationalist government.

The White Haired Girl--a revolutionary ballet set in the Japanese War years about the heroism and suffering of a young girl who is won to the Communist cause.

Wushu--the performing arts and training aspects of what is often referred to in the West as "martial arts" but which the Chinese themselves call "traditional sports."

Historical Relics Unearthed in New China--a survey of the archaeological excavations and findings in China since the mid-1960s.

2100 Year Old Tomb Excavated--a film record of one excavation and the autopsy performed on the mummified body of a woman dead for the past two milennia.

Acupuncture Anaesthesia--a description of what acupuncture is and illustrations of how it is used in Chinese medical practice today.

Film catalogues and information on rentals of these films (mostly in 16mm) can be obtained from the following organizations:

U.S.-China People's Friendship Associations
New York: 41 Union Square West
Chicago: 407 South Dearborn Street
Los Angeles: 619 South Bonnie Brae
San Francisco: 50 Oak Street

International Corporation of America
1300 Army-Navy Drive
Arlington, Virginia 22202

Sino-American Import and Export Corporation
3524 Connecticut Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20008

China Trade Corporation
909 Third Avenue
New York, New York 10022
(The China Trade Corporation has mostly 35 mm films but it also has two 16 mm films in Chinese.)

The Chinese-made The East is Red, a film about contemporary life in China, and American-made films about China are distributed by McGraw Hill Films

(330 West 42nd Street, New York, New York 10036).

Another film from the P.R.C., the Red Flag Canal, has been made into a videotape and is now available from the Bureau of Mass Communications, New York State Education Department, Albany, New York, 12224. This videotape shows the building of the famous "Red Flag" irrigation canal in North Central China. Narrated by Jack Chen, a long-time resident in China and formerly a consultant to the New York State Education Department, the film depicts the changes in the lives of the peasants resulting from the existence of the canal. Interwoven throughout is one of Mao Tse-tung's fundamental values: the people can overcome all obstacles through their own physical labor and mutual cooperation.

The British journalist Felix Greene, a frequent traveller to China during the past two decades, has produced an interesting series of films based upon his 1972 visit to the P.R.C. One Man's China (available from Time-Life Films, Time and Life Building, Rockefeller Center, New York, New York 10020) was originally meant to be a single film but during the actual photographing Greene felt that China's developmental experience was "so totally different from anything that is happening elsewhere in the world that it cannot be captured in a single (even long) film." Instead of the one long film, he produced seven twenty-five minute color documentaries which present China in a most favorable light: one each on education, communes, minorities, army life, industry, medicine, and sports. The complete series can be purchased for $1,800 or rented for $210; individual films can be purchased for $300 or rented for $35.00.

Another good series for classroom use is Life in China (available from Film Distribution Supervisor, Department of Photography and Cinema, Ohio State

University, Columbus, Ohio 43210). Three new films, all in 16mm, black and white print, have been added to the series: Mill Workers Family (17 minutes, rental $17); Industry (28 minutes, rental $7.50); and Agricultural Workers in the Commune (28 minutes, rental $7.50). These films, photographed by Australian educator Myra Roper during her trips to China between 1958 and 1969, are part of a projected 27 film series which attempts to understand the Chinese within the context of their own society and perspectives. Other films scheduled for release in the near future include Arts and Crafts, Education, Life in Three Cities (Peking, Shanghai, and Hangchow), and the October National Day Celebrations.

Another series of films, China: An Open Door, is also available for use in the classroom. Composed of three films (An Awakening Giant, running time of 20 minutes; The Past is Prologue, running time of 20 minutes; and Today and Tomorrow, running time of 15 minutes), China was written and narrated by John Roderick, a veteran AP correspondent who occasionally reported from Yenan in the 1940s and who has closely followed developments in the People's Republic for the past quarter century. It was a series with intriguing possibilities, but the rather simple, categorical explanations mar the review of recent Chinese history, the comparisons of pre-1949 and post-1949 China, and the comments on China's emergence into the international community. What is debatable and still controversial is often stated as fact, without noting possible alternative interpretations. Rental and purchase information can be obtained from Oxford Films, 1136 N. Las Palmas Avenue, Los Angeles, California 90038.

Two films made by American television crews in China are also available for rental. One is the 1972 NBC documentary on The Forbidden City, a panoramic look at the history, people, and treasures of Peking produced by Lucy Jarvis

(available from NBC Educational Enterprises, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, New York 10020). The film, edited to 43 minutes, can be rented for $21.00 for three days or purchased for $435.00.

The other film is Shanghai, produced in 1973 by Irv Drasnin of CBS. Shanghai deals with everyday life in the Chinese city of Shanghai and provides a remarkable glimpse at the city's historic legacies and current developments. It is available for rental from CBS News Division, 524 West 57th Street, New York, New York 10019 for $50 plus airmail shipping costs.

2. Filmstrips

Several new multimedia programs about China have been prepared with the classroom in mind. Discovering Today's China (Educational Materials Center, 780 East Sixth Street, St. Paul, Minnesota 59101) is aimed at elementary and junior high school students. Included in the kit are two filmstrips (with casettes to explain the photographs in the filmstrips); four illustrated paperbacks (focusing on rural communes, urban life, education, and art) written by Norman Webster, a Canadian journalist who lived in China from 1969 until 1971; and a comprehensive teacher's guide with suggestions for discussions and pupils' activities. The complete set can be purchased for $49.50.

The Shape of Modern China (prepared by Margaret and Charles Elliott, and distributed by Time/Life Education Materials, c/o China, Box 834, Radio City Post Office, New York, New York 10019) consists of three filmstrips with records or casettes to explain the issues covered therein. "Within the Great Wall" focuses on the geography of China and the efforts of the people to transform the landscape; "The World Mao Made" concentrates on the history of the Chinese Communist party since the 1920s; and "The Continuing Revolution"

deals with the effects of revolutionary action and ideology on Chinese domestic and foreign policy. Included in the kit is a teacher's guide with suggestions for discussions with students. The kit costs $45.00 with records, or $47.50 with casettes.

By far the best and mostly highly recommended new multimedia material is contained in China (A. J. Nystrom & Co., 3333 Elston Avenue, Chicago, Illinois 60618). This excellent set includes seven casettes and five filmstrips explaining China's geography, history, and current social and economic conditions. The filmstrip "Two Views on China" (presenting both "pro" and "con" positions on developments within China) is provocative and helps generate discussions in junior high schools on the meaning of the Communist revolution. Also included is a somewhat limited, though useful, selection of readings to accompany a good teacher's guide, activity sheets, a globe, and wall maps of China. The complete set can be purchased for $52.00.

3. Tapes/Records

A number of other audio-visual aids have also been produced recently. The "China Conversations" tape series of the National Committee on U.S.-China Relations now includes 26 tapes, 10 of which have been produced since mid-1973. The series is divided into China's history, recent internal developments, international relations, and foreign trade. During the coming year, a new series of tapes on similar themes will be prepared. For a brochure of existing tapes and further information on the program, contact the National Committee on U.S.-China Relations, 777 U.N. Plaza, New York, New York 10017.

Several tapes on China topics are available from the Johnson Foundation (Racine, Wisconsin). During the past few years, the Foundation has been producing a public affairs series entitled "Conversations from Wingspread."

While these half-hour programs are not as yet available to individuals, they have been loaned to radio networks and educational organizations throughout the United States. Based on the themes of conferences held at the Foundation's Wingspread Conference Center, the tapes range from a consideration of the prospects for U.S.-China relations in the years ahead to an analysis of recent educational policies of the Chinese government.

Finally, for those interested in contemporary Chinese music, records can be purchased from China Native Products Store (22 Catherine Street, New York, New York) as well as from the China Books and Periodicals stores in New York; Chicago, and San Francisco. Available items include recordings of the Chinese National Anthem, "The East is Red," "The Yellow River Concerto" (a piano and orchestra piece composed by members of China's Central Philharmonic Society), revolutionary folk songs, historical songs of the revolution, and the musical scores from ballets and operas (e.g. "The Red Lantern," "The White Haired Girl," "Taking Tiger Mountain By Strategy," etc.).

F. Curriculum Units and Books

Much of what has been written specifically for the secondary school market has been unnecessarily simplistic. Unfortunately, most curriculum units and books used in American junior and senior high schools are "written down" to the presumed level of the students, and do not challenge them or the teacher to deal with stimulating and provocative issues relating to China's history and current development.

A new project in the San Francisco area, the Bay Area China Education Project (BAYCEP), is trying to alleviate this problem by preparing annotated lists of classroom materials on China. Local scholars, students, school teachers, and civic leaders have been working together to devise, suggest, and test units for the elementary and secondary educational levels. An

annotated list of these units, including materials for use with the documentary film Misunderstanding China (a study of American stereotypes about China), is available from BAYCEP, P.O. Box 2373, Stanford, California 94305.

Finally, the following recent books may be of special use in classrooms:

* Peter J. Seybolt, ed., Through Chinese Eyes. Volume I: Revolution: A Nation Stands Up. Volume II: Transformation: Building a New Society. New York: Praeger Publishers, 1974, 294 pp., $2.75 per volume. A collection of essays, taken primarily from Chinese sources, which allows the Chinese to give their own views on developments in China since 1949. Volume I focuses on peasant life and activities as well as on changes in education, culture, and the role of women in China. Volume II further explores these developments as well as those in social organization, medicine, and foreign policy, concluding with a section on Sino-American relations. The aims of these two volumes, as Professor Seybolt points out in his introduction, are to illuminate the nature of the communist revolution in China, what it has meant for the Chinese, and how it has changed their lives. Teacher lesson plans for each volume, written by Leon Clark and Jack Strauss, are also available. Each lesson is designed for a single class period and is broken down into student preparation, the themes of the lesson, classroom techniques and questions, and evaluations of what the lesson should cover.

John Gittings, A Chinese View of China. New York: Pantheon Books, 1973, 216 pp., $1.95. Another book which seeks to enable the Chinese to present their own views on current events in China. In this case, the author has chosen excerpts from contemporary periodicals to demonstrate how the Chinese government interprets the past in light of present-day needs. Also includes a useful section of facts, figures, and suggestions for further reading about such subjects as the historical evolution of Chinese society, 19th and 20th century imperialism, the growth of communism, and the political developments in China since 1949.

* Franz Schurmann, et. al., ed., The China Reader, 4 vols. Vol. I: Imperial China, 322 pp., $1.95. Vol. II: Republican China, 394 pp., $1.95. Vol. III: Communist China, 667 pp., $2.95. Vol. IV: People's China, 675 pp., $3.95. New York: Vintage Books, 1967-74. An overview of China's social, political, and economic development since the mid-eighteenth century. The great virtue of this series is its use of the views of Chinese figures involved in each historical event as well as the reflections of Western historians who try to place events and trends into historical perspective. Disagreements in interpretations make for lively and stimululating reading. Volume IV, People's China is oriented toward a presentation of the views of Chinese leaders on the ideological and social ramifications of occurrences since the Cultural Revolution; but because it attempts to record events

almost solely from the Chinese viewpoint, it is less satisfying than the three volumes which precede it.

* Orville Schell and Joseph Esherick, Modern China: The Making of a New Society from 1839 to the Present. New York: Random House, 151 pp., $1.95. This excellent study was written to counter the one-sided stereotyped versions of Chinese history which are widely used in classrooms. Yet it does have a point of view of its own: that revolution is not necessarily bad and that for China it may very well have been necessary. Suitable for use in the 11th and 12th grades, the work is strongest for the period before 1949; the chapter on the P.R.C., while short, is also concise and interesting.

Ruth Sidel, Revolutionary China: People, Politics, and Ping Pong. New York: Delacorte Press, 1974, 178 pp., $5.95. A book designed specifically for children between the ages of 10 and 15. A sympathetic recounting of China's recent history (mostly from the perspective of the Chinese themselves), the organization of Chinese society since 1949, and the impact of the Communist revolution on life in the cities and countryside. Interspersed throughout are pictures of people whom Mrs. Sidel met on her visit to China and whose stories are often told in the commentary. Unfortunately, the book is occasionally too impressionistic even for young readers.

* Edward Graff, China (Regions of the World series). New York: Oxford Book Co., 1972, 158 pp., $1.68. This unit attempts to show how developments in contemporary China are related to China's cultural legacy, history, geography, and economy. Photographs, maps, charts, and eyewitness accounts are nicely mixed together to give students a visual as well as literary glimpse into China. Although the unit suffers from stating debatable interpretations as though they were facts, it does have merit if the teacher is knowledgeable enough about China to make his or her own individual judgments. Graff's attempt to convey values and to deal with broad concepts rather than merely adhere to a strict chronology of events enriches the student's understanding of another culture.

Endymion Wilkinson, trans., The People's Comic Book. New York: Doubleday Company, 1973, 252 pp., $3.95. The seven comics in this volume are cartoon renderings of popular films, plays, and novels in China. Some reflect the Communist version of history; others are concerned with the struggles of the Chinese people in contemporary settings. Gino Nebiolo's introduction provides a brief account of the political and ideological uses to which these comics are put.

T. R. Tregear, The Chinese: How They Live and Work. New York: Praeger Publishers, 1973, 164 pp., $5.95. In this volume of How They Live and Work, a series used in many American secondary schools to study contemporary life in other countries, T. R. Tregear

briefly summarizes Chinese history, economic development, and social organization and gives the student a glimpse of life styles and work habits in the city and countryside. But although its comparisons of China before and after 1949 make one aware of the remarkable changes in the life of the common people over the past 20 years, the work is unfortunately marred by too many simplistic generalities, including an occasional lapse into stereotyping.